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since 1914 and the fact that the work has been continued at all has been due to the efforts of the general secretary, Dr. Charles Marie.

Plans for providing a certain and sufficient budget for the work during the next five years are in preparation, based upon definite annual contributions from the various countries in the International Union.

It is announced that the National Research Council of Japan has appointed the following advisory committee for Annual Tables: Yasu-hiko Asahina, Eiji Aoyagi, Kotaro Honda, Katsuji Inouye, Gen-itsu Kita, Koichi Matsubara, Tsuruzo Matsumura, Seiji Nakamura, Kyoji Suyehiro, Umetaro Suzuki, Takuro Tammaru, Mitsumaru Tsujimoto, Nobuji Yamaga, Noboru Yamaguti. The chairman of the committee is Professor Yukichi Osaka, Japanese member of the International Commission in charge of Annual Tables.

ALASKA PENINSULA FISHERIES RESERVATION

UNDER date of February 17, 1922, an Executive order was promulgated creating the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation, extending eastward from the Aleutian Islands Reservation to a line from Foggy Cape, on the eastern end of Sutwik Island, to Cape Menshikof, on the northern shore of the Alaska Peninsula, and including the Shumagin Islands and the territorial waters adjacent to these lands and also the lands of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. The Secretary of Commerce is given power to make regulations for the proper administration of the newly created reservation and the waters covered by the executive order. The text of the order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In addition to the islands of the Aleutian Chain, Alaska, withdrawn and made a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, for the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals, and for the encouragement and development of fisheries, by the executive order of March 3, 1913 (No. 1733), as modified by the executive order of August 11, 1916 (No. 2442), a reservation comprising the islands, peninsulas, and lands adjoining the eastern end of the reservation established by the said executive order of March 3,

1913, and extending in an easterly and northerly direction from Isanotski Strait to a line extending from low-water mark at Foggy Cape, on the eastern end of Sutwik Island, to low-water mark at Cape Menshikof, on the northern shore of the Alaska Peninsula, including the Shumagin Islands and all other islands, peninsulas, or parts thereof within the described area, is hereby set apart as a preserve to more effectively insure the protection of the fisheries and for their encouragement and development. This latter reservation is to be known as the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation.

It is hereby further ordered that all straits, bays, and other waters over which the United States has jurisdiction by reason of their relation and proximity to the islands, peninsulas, and other lands to which this order, as well as the said order of March 3, 1913, applies, be and the same are hereby reserved and set apart also as a preserve to more effectively insure the protection of the fisheries and for their encouragement and development.

The secretary of commerce shall have power to make regulations for the proper administration of the said Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation, and the straits, bays, and other waters reserved by this executive order.

The establishment of the reservation under this executive order shall not interfere with the use of the waters, islands, or other lands for lighthouse, military, naval, or other public purposes, nor with the use of any of said islands or other lands under the laws of the United States for town-site purposes, mining purposes, or grazing of animals thereupon, under rules and regulations to be established by the secretary of the interior.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING
The White House, February 17, 1922.

A hearing was called for April 4 at the bureau's office in Seattle, when statements were received from those interested and information secured as a basis for regulations for the control of fishing in the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation.

THE FLORA OF PORTO RICO

DR. N. L. BRITTON, director in chief of the New York Botanical Garden, has returned from Porto Rico, after three months spent in an intensive study of the Porto Rican flora. Dr. Britton reports a very successful trip and the

collection of some 4,000 specimens. In addition to collecting plants and specimens for the garden, the object of the expedition was the obtaining of data for a flora of Porto Rico and the adjacent islands for publication by the New York Academy of Sciences, as parts of the scientific survey of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This survey was commenced in 1913 by the New York Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the insular Government of Porto Rico, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Botanical Garden, the department of geology and of anthropology of Columbia University and with other American institutions. The work has been prosecuted since whenever practicable, but was much interrupted by the World War. In his report to the scientific directors of the garden, Dr. Britton says of the accomplishments to date in connection with the survey:

The materials brought together already have formed the basis of numerous noteworthy contributions to knowledge, published by learned societies and by the cooperating institutions. Publication of the final reports was begun by the Academy in 1919, and three parts of the geological volumes and two of paleontology have now been issued, under the editorship of Professor R. W. Tower of the American Museum of Natural History. Additional parts of the geological volumes are now ready for the press, to be followed by those dealing with the botany and vegetable resources, the zoology, archeology and anthropology of the islands, as rapidly as funds for printing become available. The completion of the work will make the geology and natural history of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, insular possessions of the United States, the key to natural science knowledge of the West Indies.

The objects of the trip as detailed by Dr. Britton on his return were to supplement information about the vegetation obtained during several previous visits to the region and from the study of many specimens obtained by other collectors in former years; to ascertain now that the geological field work in Porto Rico has been completed, such distribution of species as may be governed by soils of different mineral composition, and to increase the representation of

Porto Rican plants in the collections of the garden, with duplicates for exchange with other botanical institutions. These objects were satisfactorily accomplished, he says, over considerable areas of the island, special attention being given to the Northern and Southern Coastal Plains and to the higher mountain summits of the central districts.

EXPEDITION TO THE FIJI ISLANDS

A British government launch may be placed at the disposal of a party of scientific men from the University of Iowa who will be in the Fiji Islands on a collecting expedition during June according to a letter to Professor C. C. Nutting from Mr. T. E. Fell, acting governor of Fiji. Professor Nutting is head of the expedition which will sail from Vancouver on May 19 to the Fijis and New Zealand to gather laboratory and museum material for the university. Members of the party are: Professor R. B. Wylie, head of the department of botany; Professor A. O. Thomas, geologist; Professor Dayton Stoner, entomologist and ornithologist; Mrs. Dayton Stoner, who will assist in entomology; Waldo S. Glock, photographer and assistant geologist; and Professor C. C. Nutting, director of the expedition, whose specialty is marine invertebrates.

Arriving at Suva, Fiji Islands, about June 3, the party will be personally greeted by Governor Fell, who, as acting governor of Barbados at the time of the university's Barbados-Antigua expedition in 1918, extended many courtesies to the members of that party, which was also in charge of Professor Nutting.

The entire island of Makaluva, near Suva, has been placed at the disposal of the visitors, and the necessary buildings and equipment are conveniently at hand there. In addition to the launch the governor expresses his hope of having a small boat at hand for use in exploring the neighboring reefs, and arrangements are being made in advance for divers and reef experts to aid the party. All scientific equipment is to be admitted free of duty.

After remaining at Suva until early in July to make a study of Marine and tropical life, the